

Case No. 1:19-cv-00784
Gwin, J.

strike Plaintiff's motion to amend.⁶ Plaintiff then filed a motion to strike Defendants' oppositions to her motion to amend as well as her motion to re-enter.⁷

For the following reasons' the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's motions.

I. Discussion

Plaintiff claimed nine causes of action regarding the events surrounding the foreclosure on her real property. Stephens alleged violations of various federal laws including RICO, TILA, and RESPA, and the United States Constitution and sought quiet title and money damages.

A. Motion to Reconsider

The Court treats Stephens's motion to reconsider as a motion to reconsider. The motion references three separate Federal Rules of Civil Procedure—Rule 52, Rule 59, and Rule 60.

Under Rule 52, "[o]n a party's motion . . . the court may amend its findings" The Court is not "required to state findings or conclusions" where, as here, it dismisses an action under Rule 12.⁸ However, the Court agrees with the conclusions, stated in its previous order, regarding the legal deficiencies of Plaintiff's complaint. The Court therefore denies Plaintiff's Rule 52 motion.

Rule 59 allows the Court to alter its earlier decision if there was a clear error of law, newly discovered evidence, an intervening change in law, or a need to prevent

⁶ Docs. [49](#) and [50](#).

⁷ Doc. [51](#).

⁸ Fed. R. Civ. P. 52.

Case No. 1:19-cv-00784
Gwin, J.

manifest injustice.⁹ None of those circumstances are present here, so the Court also denies Plaintiff's Rule 59 motion.

Finally, under Rule 60, the Court can relieve a party from final judgment for mistake, new evidence, fraud, void judgment, satisfied judgment, or any other reason.¹⁰

Plaintiff appears to argue that her failure to respond to Defendants' motions to dismiss in the approximately six months after she requested extensions of time to do so was due to mistake on her part regarding the effect of those pending extension motions.¹¹ However, Plaintiff does not explain how her opposition to the motion to dismiss would have cured the legal deficiencies in her pleadings. The Court did not dismiss Plaintiff's complaint for failure to prosecute. Instead, the Court carefully considered Plaintiff's claims and determined that they did not meet the legal requirements. This continues to be the case.

Plaintiff also appears to argue that Defendants' alleged fraud provides justification for allowing Plaintiff's claims to proceed.¹² However, even assuming arguendo that Defendants did commit fraud during the foreclosure of Plaintiff's property in 2007, that fact does not excuse Plaintiff from having to state a valid claim for relief.

The Court also denies Plaintiff's motion under Rule 60.

B. Motion to Amend

⁹ *Nolfi v. Ohio Ky. Oil Corp.*, 675 F.3d 538, 551-552 (6th Cir. 2012).

¹⁰ Fed. R. Civ. P. 60 (b).

¹¹ Doc. 38 at 2-6.

¹² Doc. 38.

Case No. 1:19-cv-00784
Gwin, J.

Stephens also seeks to amend her reentry motion, filing what for all intents and purposes is an impermissible surreply.¹³ The motion is twenty-six pages single-spaced, exclusive of exhibits, and does not argue that good cause exists for the surreply apart from Plaintiff's desire to further explain the "extreme circumstances" of her case. Much of the pleading is devoted to irrelevant personal details of Plaintiff's life. Approximately five pages discuss Plaintiff's "Spiritual Understanding In These Proceedings," which also appear to have no relevance to these legal proceedings.

While the Court understands that *pro se* plaintiffs may lack familiarity with court rules and leniency is sometimes warranted when such parties fail to comply with the rules' requirements, Plaintiff's *pro se* status does not excuse her compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and local rules.

In this case, Plaintiff has continuously filed overlong motions. Plaintiff now seeks to file another brief in addition to the four overly long, single-spaced briefs she has already filed in support of her motion to reconsider. Such filings run afoul of local rules, which help courts balance the need to preserve judicial resources while also allotting each party equal opportunities to be heard.¹⁴

Plaintiff attempts to correct these deficiencies in her motion to strike by suggesting line edits that the Court should apply to her earlier motions in order to bring her filings into compliance. Plaintiff cannot correct previous filings in this manner, which would only further waste judicial resources.

¹³ [*In re Steinle*, 835 F.Supp.2d 437, 443 \(N.D. Ohio 2011\)](#) ("Neither the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, nor the Northern District of Ohio's Local Rules, provide for a surreply brief as a matter of course.").

¹⁴ See Local Civil Rule 7.1 (discussing permissible memo lengths and requirements).

Case No. 1:19-cv-00784
Gwin, J.

Moreover, Plaintiff has not offered good reason for why leave to amend should be granted. Plaintiff argues in her motion to strike that leave to amend should be granted because of her discovery of the Supreme Court case *Takhar v. Gracefield*.¹⁵ But that is a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. And even if it had any relevance here, it was decided in early 2019, before the Court's order granting dismissal in this case. Plaintiff's failure to discover the case earlier cannot provide good cause to allow what is effectively a surreply.

The Court therefore exercises its broad discretion to manage its docket by striking Plaintiff's surreply, stylized as a motion to amend.¹⁶ Additionally, the Court cautions Plaintiff that any future filings that do not comply with the rules are also subject to being stricken at the Court's discretion.

C. Motion to strike

Plaintiff argues in her motion to strike that the Court should strike all of Defendants' filings since the order of dismissal because of Defendants' ongoing fraud.¹⁷ Plaintiff fails to point to any actual or even seemingly fraudulent acts in regard to those filings, except for Defendants' alleged "misrepresentations of the rule of law."¹⁸ If Plaintiff disagrees with Defendants' legal arguments, the proper recourse is for Plaintiff to raise counter arguments, rather than seek to strike Defendants' filings. The motion to strike is also denied.

II. Conclusion

¹⁵ Doc. [51](#) at 2.

¹⁶ [ACLU of Ky. v. McCreary Cty. Ky., 607 F.3d 439, 451 \(6th Cir. 2010\)](#) ("[A] district court has broad discretion to manage its docket.").

¹⁷ Doc. [51](#) at 5.

¹⁸ Doc. [51](#) at 1, 5.

Case No. 1:19-cv-00784
Gwin, J.

The Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration, **GRANTS** Defendants' motion to strike Plaintiff's motion to amend, and **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion to strike. The Court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 11, 2020

s/ James S. Gwin

JAMES S. GWIN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE